Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Way Down East, AERIAL GARDENS - 8:30 - Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—Boer War.

BROADWAY—8:16—Pearl and the Pumpkin.

CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's

Animal Arena.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—

Vandeville. HERALI SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.

ENICKERBOCKER—8:15—Segment Brue.

LYCKERBOCKER—8:15—Brugwell's Boots.

LETHER STR.—Brugwell's Boots.

LETHER STR.—Brugwell's Boots.

MADISON SQUARE—8:16—The Woman in the Case.

MADISTIC—5:15—York State Polks.

MADISTIC—5:15—York State Polks.

MANHATTAN BEACH—5—5:30—Vauderlile Carnivals—8:15—Pain's Fort Arthur—Grand Fireworks.

NEW_YORK —8—Liftle Johnny Jones. NEW-YORK S-Little Johnny Jones.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE 8:20-

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WALLACK'S 8:20 Easy Dawson. WEST END 8:15 Texas.

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Business Notices.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper dvertise more largely and more frequently in that paper This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large soil stoady growth in advertising space.

> In the seven months ending July 81, 1905, The New-York Daily and 591,478 Lines of Advertising (excluding Tribune advertisements more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly 1 872 Columns. (\$16 lines to a column.)

Bond your advertising where others are sending it,

> THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Circulation Books Open.

New-Work Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, made the official statement that Russia would pay Japan no contribution, direct or indirect, and would make no cession of territory. — The French Council of Ministers decided that a military demonstration against Morocco on the Algerian frontier would be made unless the Sultan promptly acquiesces to the demand for the release of the French-Algerian citizen recently arrested. — Martial law was declared in the State of Warsaw; owing to the blowing up of a bridge in the Vistula communication was interrupted.

DOMESTIC.—After learning of Count Lams-

DOMESTIC .- After learning of Count Lams four new cases and seven deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans. —— It was reported in Pittsburg that the heirs of Charles Lockhart, who left an estate estimated at \$50,000,000, had agreed to allow \$7,500,000 to the disinherited daughter. —— James J. Hill, in a letter to the Irrigation Congress at Portland, Ore, urged active work to save the public lands for actual settlers. —— Frederick A. Peckham, charged with complicity in the cotton leak, was released In Saratoga on a \$19,000 cash ball. — Word was received at Wilkesbarre, Penn., that in response to a request to the President the name would be changed to Wilkes-Barre. — Many Newport cottagers are planning a protest to the city government against the speeding of automobiles on the Ocean Drive there. — Wayne Beattle, a Brooklyn National Guardsman, in camp at New City Fair Ground, was drowned while bathing. in Saratoga on a \$10,000 cash bail. camp at New while bathing.

CITY-Stocks sold off, after early strength. Ex-Controller Coler said that he believed the voters of this city would be glad of an opportunity to break away from Tammany and "boss rule." — District Attorney Jerome took further testimony from Wooten to increase the evidence against Armitage Mathews. — Mr. evidence against Armitage Mathews Edwell, the suspended curator of the sculpture department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, says his disagreement was only with Mr. Story and not with the museum trustees.

The cashier who robbed the Morgan estate of The cashier who robbed the Morgan estate of \$28,000 by forged checks surrendered to one of the estate's trustees. — The Editor of "The American Hebrew" received a threatening letter, which the police believe has some connection with the bombe recently sent to well known business ben of this city. — A young girl out of work reported that she had lived for days in the parks. — The Republican City Committee sent out invitations for a conference of representatives of anti-Tammany organizations, with a view to fusion

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day:

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Thunderstorms and cooler, fresh shifting winds becoming north to northwest. The temperature pesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 71.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

DESTROYING SUBMARINES.

Concurrently with the visit of one of the United States submarine boats to Oyster Bay a fantastic story has been printed in some of the papers about an invention designed to destroy such craft in time of war. The feasibility of doing so has been seriously considered by naval experts in Europe and America for years. It was once suspected that England's conservative attitude toward the adoption of this class of war vessels was due to the possession by the British Admiralty of some secret which promised to render the submarine powerless. The notion probably had no substantial foundation, but there can be no doubt that he desirability of meeting effectively the most modern means of attack at sea has been fully recognized and often discussed.

Santos-Dumont advanced, if he did not originate, one rather picturesque method of disposing of a submarine. He would poise an airship directly over the boat and drop from it a pointed bomb containing guncotton or some other high explosive. If such a missile hit the water at right angles it would, doubtless, go straight downward and reach the object at which it was aimed, but the execution of this brilliant project would be attended with numerous difficulties. In broad daylight it might be possible for the airship to find the submarine. The speed of the former being greater than that of the latter, escape by flight would hardly be practicable. However, the submarine would be able to elude discovery at night and that is just the time when it might be expected to exhibit the most activity. Besides,

vessel of the fleet to which the submarine belonged would pierce the gas bag and lead to

a collapse and fall. Mr. Morgan Robertson, the story writer, has conceived the idea of ramming a submarine with a boat having a sharp cutwater and capable of developing high speed. In order to follow its prey such a destroyer should be adapted to submersion; and two other innovations in practice would be requisite. Successfully to overcome the resistance offered by the water. the boat should be as slender as a needle, and should have much more powerful engines than any yet put into a submarine. Both of these requirements are within the bounds of reason. The main proposition has something to commend it. As much cannot be said, however, for the supplementary plan which Mr. Robertson has invented to facilitate the detection of an ordinary submarine at night, and which when first promulgated was evidently meant merely

as a captivating bit of fiction. It would hardly do to equip the submarine destroyer with the ordinary searchlight. The beam would betray the presence of the pursuing craft and do more harm than good. Mr. Robertson therefore obscurely hints at an "invisible searchlight" that would render the ocean fluorescent within a range of two miles. If he had said "two feet," it would be easy to conjecture how he would proceed. Several chemicals possess the property of glowing feebly under the influence of X rays or radium. Mr. Robertson could locate the exciting agency in his boat and distribute a solution of the proper sort on the water around him. To project it so that it would cover a large area would not be a simple task; but, even if it were once scattered extensively, there is no reason to think that it could be rendered luminous at any appreciable distance from his vacuum tube or vial of radium.
If the success of the Robertson destroyer is going to depend on the success of the "Invisible searchlight," the Plunger and her sisters will probably be safe for a while.

REPUBLICANS FOR FUSION.

The resolution and letter of the executive committee of the Republican City Committee, inviting all elements opposed to the present administration of the local government to unite this fall for the purpose of ejecting Tammany Hall from power, put the Republican organization just where it should be; or, rather, it would be more accurate to say, they keep the Republican organization just where it should be. No one of the independent bodies of voters in this city has put itself more emphatically on record in support of the non-partisan principle in municipal administration than has the Republican organization. Its present declaration is therefore not the adoption of a new attitude and policy in any sense, but the reaffirmation of a principle to which it was committed years ago, to which it has been consistently faithful, and for which it has made indispensable contributions to more than one decisive victory.

The leaders and advisers of the Republican organization, in pursuing this course at the present time, have shown themselves superior to personal considerations. They have been attacked in certain quarters with great unfairness, and to some extent, apparently, in a malevolent spirit; but they have not permitted a natural feeling of indignation to overcome their sense of responsibility to the people of New-York. At the right moment they have made it clear that they are animated by an unselfish purpose to do everything in their power to dislodge Tammany Hall and bring in another administration of the municipal government pledged to the service of all the people and competent to carry out that pledge. The Republican City Committee has properly taken the lead, and invites all other anti-Tammany bodies to join it in a conference to be held in the near future. The Republicans must inevitably furnish by far the largest part of the votes necessary to overcome the Tammany machine, and it is suitable, therefore, that they should take the initiative to this extent. The Republican organization will not, of course, endeavor to exercise any selfish and embarrassing domination in the fusion councils; but, being prepared to do its uttermost, it is entitled to ask as much from all other bodies whose principles and platforms in the past commit them to a union against the common enemy.

There has been much talk about a straight Republican ticket in this city during the last few weeks, but we have taken no stock in such calculations, or doubted that when the proper time came an efficient and loval combination would be formed of the various forces which have acted in harmony in recent campaigns and achieved important triumphs. So far as the Republicans are concerned, the opportunity for a successful union along the familiar lines is now presented, and there is every reason to believe that other organizations of far smaller numerical strength will promptly signify their intention to co-operate. The task before us is not a light one, but we are fully convinced that it can be accomplished if undertaken in the right spirit, with perfect sincerity and unflinching

HARRYING THE HEREROS.

The announcement that civil government has been restored in German Southwest Africa will be received with relief by those who have been sickened with tales of horror from that unhappy land. Beyond doubt the Hereros are savages, and it is necessary to deal with them sharply at times. But when even savages have been provoked to an uprising, as these were, by the brutality and worse of their white overlords it does seem rather harsh to suppress them with measures fully rivalling their own savagery. It was a monstrous thing for the German commander in chief to order the killing of every Herero, armed or unarmed, found within German territory, and the firing upon women and children; and then to fulfil that order to the letter, leaving thousands of bleaching skeletons scattered upon the desert. No wonder the Social Democrats in the Reichstag rose in protest, and the Imperial Chancellor, in response to their demands, compelled the general to cancel his bloodthirsty order, and then, upon the latter's insubordinate grumbling, deposed him from his dictatorship and restored civil supremacy.

Apart from the moral reproach which has been brought upon the German colonial administration, this harrying of the Hereros has been a costly business. The losses of men have already amounted to more than seventeen hundred, and the financial cost has long been \$125,000 a day, the total now aggregating many millions. How much longer the struggle will go on is matter for conjecture, but few expect peace will be restored within less than a year, and there are those who think the end is five or six years off. Of course, the Hereros have sustained terrible losses, the number of their killed being reckoned in tens of thousands. But that is a loss to Germany, too, for it transforms a deprives the Germans of the services of one of the most intelligent and industrious of the native tribes, which, under happier auspices, might have been brought to a profitable state of civili-

zation. Our own dealings with the natives of this country have not always been so irreproachable as to entitle us to assume a censorship over all other powers having like problems to solve. We may perhaps, however, remark upon the contrast presented between British and French policies toward subject peoples on the one hand and German policy on the other. The differ-ence arises from the fact that while the British address themselves to the natives partly as tradesmen seeking custom and partly as empire builders seeking the allegiance of new peoples, and the French do so in a spirit of diplomacy and been worked out. It is by no means certain that

tone to be assumed by those who would establish successful colonies among aboriginal tribes,

INDEMNITY, AND OTHER THINGS.

The "authoritative statement" made to The Associated Press in behalf of Russia declares that, unless the peace conference is to fall, Japan must withdraw without reserve her demand for indemnity in any form. The same declaration had been made before, and has been made since. Russia may stand by it or may recede from it, and Japan may persist in her demand or may abate it. We do not profess to have foreknowledge of the event. But this is to be said again, that the question of indemnity is one of expediency, and not of honor. France in 1871 began by declaring she would never pay a single sou-or was it a centime? She ended by paying a billion dollars; but we never heard that her honor was thus tarnished. Of course, circumstances then were far different from what they are now. France was much more at the mercy of Germany than Russia is at the mercy of Japan, or is likely to be. Moreover, Bismarck imposed that enormous indemnity for the purpose of crushing France for a generation to come, while Japan has no such purpose toward Russia, but merely seeks reimbursement for her war expenses. These differences in drcumstances should really make it less galling to Russia's pride to pay an indemnity than it was to France's. The statement is also made, presumably from

Russian inspiration, that since the beginning of the peace discussion there has been absolutely nothing to suggest that Russia "could or would" pay indemnity, but that Russia will never pay an indemnity "which would most seriously menace the life of the state." It seems incredible that Russians mean to say it is beyond the power of their government to raise the money for an indemnity, or that to do so would bankrupt the empire, yet that would be the natural interpretation of those words. It would be a deplorable thing for Russia to have the world understand that her refusal to pay indemnity arose from her financial inability to pay it. It would be equally deplorable for Japan to incur the imputation of demanding an indemnity because she needs the money and will be in financial straits without it. Yet by a certain form of insistence each power might give rise to such suspicions. We assume, however, that Russia would be financially able to pay an indemnity, and that she could do so without loss of honor or dignity, or any serious menace to her national life, and we assume that Japan could easily afford to rest content with having gained the real ends aimed at in the war and without a single cent of reimbursement. The indemnity question, we repeat, is not, on either side, one of necessity or of honor, but purely of policy and expediency, and it is thus to be considered and disposed of in connection with the other issues of the controversy.

It is agreeable to see that, according to report, Japan is willing to waive her demands for limitation of Russian naval power in the Pacific and for surrender of the interned Russian ships. We have never thought those demands judicious. The former would secure no practical benefit, while it would cause much needless irritation. The latter has no basis in law or equity, unless the surrendered ships were to be counted as so much payment of indemnity. Russia is quite right in saying that the interned ships "are Russia's by right, and "to ask that they be handed over to Japan is "to demand a breach of the law of nations." That sound declaration may just as well, however, be applied, mutatis mutandis, to another point, to the effect that "Saghalien is Japan's by right, and to ask that it be handed over "to Russia is to demand a breach of the law "of nations." This must be realized in Russia as well as elsewhere. Saghallen, however, would be of far greater value to Russia than to Japan, and it may be that the Russian government will think it wise to ransom or repurchase it from Japan at a round price, and also to pay-as we understand it is quite willing to do-for the maintenance and care of Rus sian prisoners in Japan; and then it may be that Japan, in view of these things and of her enormous gains in warships from the captured Russian fleets, and, above all, of her winning the real objects of the war, may think it wise magnanimously to give up her demand for mere pecuniary profit or even reimbursement. The serious thinking of the next twenty-four hours ought to convince the envoys on both sides that a settlement on some such terms would be immeasurably more profitable and more honorable to both nations than any continuation of the

A SLOW VOYAGE FROM JAMAICA.

Passengers on the steamship Athos, carrying fruit from Jamaica to New-York, apparently have good reason to complain of their excessively prolonged voyage and the misery and hardships which they encountered. More than twenty days were spent in the journey, and it is not possible that the machinery of the boat was in proper condition, because accident after accident occurred, the vessel suffered delay after delay, and one of the most dilatory and blundering voyages between the British island and New-York was recorded.

Finally, the cool and leisurely captain of the Athos consented to accept a tow from the craft Altai, and the Athos was brought to port. She ought to be rigorously inspected here before she is allowed to make another trip, and the ability and judgment of her commander need thorough investigation. She encountered no tremendous storm which could be used as an excuse for her excessively tedious voyage.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR LONDON.

Reference was made by The Tribune a few weeks ago to a project, then under discussion before a committee of the British House of Commons, which contemplated the establishment of a colossal plant to generate electricity for London. Parliament apparently failed to approve the measure, but "Engineering" believes that it will do so next winter or spring. Enough amendments have been made to the original bill to meet most of the objections which have been offered. The principal opposition came from independent lighting companies or from the administration of such boroughs of London as had embarked in the lighting industry. Almost without exception these bave abandoned the hope of making a large profit out of the business, and a few of them have begun to negotiate with the not yet perfectly organized power company for future supplies. It is announced, for instance, that the borough of Stepney has vast region into an uninhabited wilderness and made a provisional arrangement of this character and has abandoned its previous intention of enlarging its own generating station at an expense of \$1,250,000.

The backers of the enterprise base their expectations mainly on the fact that wholesale production is cheaper than retail production. They have permitted themselves to talk of steam turbines and dynamos having a much larger capacity than any yet witnessed. The limit to-day is about 7.500 or 8,000 horsepower, but Mr. Parsons is said to have told the men who are interested in the project in question that a steam turbine developing 30,000 horsepower is entirely practicable, and that one of 50,000 horsepower is a reasonable possibility Just what ratio the gain in economy bears to a gain in size is a question that has not yet an airship is itself an exceedingly vulnerable fraternity, the Germans are too much inclined a steam turbine capable of developing 50,000

object. A well directed shot from any other to assume the purely military air. There may horsepower is desirable. The fact is that the be times when it is permissible and even necessary for a commander to sign himself, in a power from a given quantity of coal than does public proclamation, "the Great General of the a steam engine. Fuel is a small item com Mighty Emperor," but that is not the habitual pared with interest on the capital invested in a huge plant, but a perceptible saving in its use is not to be despised. It is not inconceivable that the ideal central station for the development of electricity five or ten years hence will dispense with steam power altogether.

The prospect of a supply of cheap electricity is said to be regarded with pleasing anticipation by the great steam trunk lines which have termini in London. Their reluctance to adopt electric traction for their suburban service is said to result from a contemplation of the probable first cost of making a change. If they could buy their power instead of generating it, no outlay for plant would be needed. The requisite alteration of the tracks to adapt it to the new system would involve only a trifling expense. Expenditure would therefore be confined aimost exclusively to rolling stock. The desire of the railway companies to see the establishment of an independent power company in the near future is highly suggestive. revolution in traction methods in the vicinity of London promises to follow closely that which is now impending in the neighborhood of New-

The issues of war and peace have been carried to the courts of last resort at St. Petersburg and Pokio, and according to their decision will civilized nations rejoice or be saddened.

State Senator Armstrong, chairman of the legislative committee to investigate life insurance conditions, talks in a sensible and practical manner on the subject. He declares that the inquiry will be thorough and straightforward, its main object being to ascertain facts on which to base recommendations to the legislature in the interest of policyholders if changes in the law should appear needful. There will be neither leniency nor persecution. Mr. Hughes carried the gas investigation through in excellent fashion, and he and Mr. McKeen are expected to imitate that example.

Now that scientists have discovered that drinking sour milk prolongs life, the last excuse is taken away from the dairymen and restaurant keepers who "embalm" milk with formaldehyde in order to keep it sweet.

A gentleman from Texas is in town with a claim to New-York real estate of fabulous value. We hope that he is not too sanguine, as it is certain that he will never get a cent of the amount he seeks. Such enterprises are as futile as the similar schemes to recover tremendoes fortunes in the English Court of Chancery. On neither side of the Atlantic are such sums available.

Anthony Fiala, of Brooklyn, has furnished a statement, which has been sent under sea from Hull, England, as to his experiences in Arctic exploration. His vessel, the America, was crushed in the ice in November, 1908. The relief ship Terra Nova, under the direction of William S. Champ, secretary of William Ziegler, brings him back to civilization about nineteen months later. The Fiala expedition had most trying and severe experiences, but it was not successful in making new discoveries of much importance. Commander Peary has the best wishes for success in his expedition and he is admirably equipped. But his complete success would astonish the world.

In Philadelphia on Wednesday a girl not yet fifteen years old was married to a clergyman, with the approval of her parents. Is the settlement of William Penn losing its old reputation for deliberate methods?

The use of sulphate of copper to clear ponds of algae and to purify the water has recently been recommended by certain scientists. Boston, always progressive, tried the plan and found it very successful in killing the alge- and also tons of fish. It was wise, however, to make the experiment on fish and algue before making it on Bostonians.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A curious incident is reported from Colchester England. Owing to various delays, a wedding did not start until some time after the hour set for it. The officiating clergyman hastened the ceremony as much as possible, but was unable to finish it before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after which hour weddings cannot legally be performed in that country. The ceremony had to be stopped in the middle, and the pair remained unwed for the day. "The London Globe" says: "Instances of marriages being interrupted in this manner are naturally very rare, now that the legal limit has been al-tered from 12 o'clock, but before that weddings had very often to be postponed, owing to there not being sufficient time to finish the essential part

TO A BUTTERFLY.

(At 30 degrees in the shade.)
Blest sprite, that filtrest through the air
'Neath summer suns, devoid of care,
And underwear;

I envy thee, distracting fly, Thou look'st so fresh and cool, while I Can't, though I try, No collar donned at fashion's beck Depends, a moist and crumpled wreck, About thy neck.

No hard-boiled shirt: no fancy vest Lies nightmarelike on thine oppressed And simmering chest.

I envy thee; ah, would I, too, Might brave, untrousered, e'en as you. The public view!

A handkerchief, a string of beads, Such as the Hottentot concedes To custom's needs

These, and a brush or so of paint I'd gladly wear without complaint, Only I mayn't! -(Punch,

An English writer tells how lightning "sits" for its photograph: "Lightning can only be photographed at night. It is also impossible to use any cap or shutter for this work, inasmuch as the eyes do not observe a flash of lightning till at least a tenth of a second after it has passed. So that, having focussed your camera beforehand, draw the shutter and hold the camera in the direction you think the flash will take, and you must trust to the courtesy of the lightning to be there to time."

> NO COMPARISON. The people that I've smiled with, Wild animals I've fought. Cigars that I have smoked at, The fish that I have caught— The kings that I've hobrobbed with, And all the rest, you be; Are absolutely nothing to The shirtwaists I have met.

A Kansas editor tried the experiment of telling the unvarnished truth in his journal for one week. He didn't get beyond the first day. This item appeared on Monday: "Married.—Miss Sylvia Rhode to James Carnahan, last Sunday evening at the Baptist Church. The bride was a very ordinary town girl, who doesn't know any more than a rabbit about cooking, and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty, by any means, and had a gait like a fat duck. The bridegroom is an up-to-date loafer, has been living off the old folks all his life, and don't amount to shucks, nohow. They will have a hard life while they live together." The editor is still in the hospital.

A HAY FEVER POEM. Oh, golded rod, I gaze upod—

Ka-choo!—
The yellow that you spread abroad—

Ka-choo!—
A'd barvel at your lavishdess.
With spe'dthrift folly—doth'g less—
You pile it od, I bust codfess—

Ka-choo!

Oh, golded red, the poets sig—

Ka-choo!—

About the glory that you brig—

Fib dot ad expert, I adhit,
Codeerdig gold—I'b stradge to it—

But yours looks buch like con terfelt—

Ka-choo!—

(Chicago Record-Herald.

About People and Social Incidents

Miss Mildred Barciay will be married to S. Oakley Vanderpoel on September 14 at St. Andrew's Dune Church, at Southampton. The bridesmalds will be Miss Beatrice Morgan, Miss Nannie Brown, Miss Frances Dickenson and Miss Louise Kobbé, while Miss Clara Barciay will be the maid of honor. As the bride is in mourning for her father, Henry A. Parciny, who died suddenly last spring, the

ding will be a very quiet affair, and she will be

escorted to the altar and given away by her eldest

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

brother, Henry C. Barclay. September 26 to September 30 is the date set for the Mineola Horse Show, held under the auspices of the Queens-Nassau County Fair Association, and in which all those members of New-York society who belong to the Meadow Brook and Hempstead

Hunting will begin at Southampton ten days hence, with the Essex hounds, under the mastership of Richard Newton.

colonies will take part.

Bar Harbor is in the throes of its annual horse show, and many entertainments are being given in connection therewith, while a number of people have arrived for the occasion, including J. Pierpont

The wedding of Miss Ethel Jacquelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, to Joseph F. Stout takes place on Wednesday next, at Mendham, N. J. Andrew V. Stout will be his brother's best man, and Miss Aline Jacquelin and Mrs. Roll ert P. Barry, jr., will be in attendance on the bride. Afterward there will be a reception given by Mrs. John H. Jacquelin at the Somerset Inn. Bernardsville, where she is spending the summer with her

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles will close their camp in the Adirondacks next week and go to Lenox for the fall.

Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, who is in deep mourning for her mother, who died the other day, has left town for her summer home at Lake George.

Mrs. J. Hood Wright and her daughter, Mrs. John Markie, are at Manchester, Mass., for the

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew have returned from Newport to their summer home at Monmouth Beach, N. J., for the remainder of the summer.

Postmaster and Mrs. William R. Willcox, who

arrived on Tuesday from Europe, have gone to Seabright for the remainder of the season. Williiam F. Havemeyer is staying with them. Mrs. Clarence Mackay and her children will eave Saratoga on Monday for Harbor Hill, their

country place at Roslyn. They have been at Saratoga since the begining of August, occupying Woodlawn Park, rented from the estate of Judge Henry Hilton. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds have left town for the St. Lawrence, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont on board the houseboat which the latter have chartered from

George C. Boldt. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have also gone to the St. Lawrence, where they will entertain a house party at the Julien T. Davies place

Senator Depew, who is at his house in West 54th-st., is recovering from the severe cold which compelled him to return to town from the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, and hopes to be able to leave the city to-morrow with Mrs. Depew for the Briar Cliff, near Scarboro-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and her two sons, who have been spending the summer at Southampton, have gone to the Upper Moosehead Lake in the

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Newport, R. I., Aug. 24 .- It was another busy day for Newport society, until late in the afternoon, when a thick bank of fog rolled in from the sea. This interfered with the attendance at the polo games, but the contests of the morning were largely attended, and for tennis every one turned out as

Among the conspicuous gowns of the morning were those worn by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who Charles Porter, of Philadelphia

made her first appearance at the tournament; Mrs. Thomas McKean and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Mrs. Astor wore a gown of pale green and white batlate, with satin girdle, with a pale green hat trimmed with foliage. Mrs. McKean's gown was of white embroidered muslin de soie, with a deep collar of coral. She wore a crin hat with plumes of coral pink and burnt orange. Mrs. Fish wore white silk mulle, heavily appliced, with a small white has

and a parasol to match. There was an interesting affair at Spouting Rock Beach this afternoon, when Miss Edna Barger and Miss Jane Wallach swam from that beach to Hazard's Beach, about a mile, in one hour. There was a good surf on at the time, and the course was along the ragged cliffs. The young women were ac-

npanied by Tailer Townsend in a boat There were a number of social occasions in Newcort to-day. This afternoon luncheons were given Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, and this evening dinners were given by Mrs. Elchard Gambrill, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. William H. Sands and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the latter being in honor of Lord and Lady Cheyler

It was announced to-day by George L. Rives president of the Newport Golf Club, that on Saturday, September 2, the play for the Count of Turia Cup would be held on the links of the club, being open to members only. The conditions are thirty-six holes, medal play, the first eighteen holes to be played on Saturday and the second eighteen on or

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers. Mrs. J. J. Wysong has issued cards for a large dinner on Sunday evening next, and for the entertainment of her guests she has engaged Min Cecilia Loftus to come to Newbort.

Lord Falconer is the guest of Baron and Barones de Tuyll. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a large dinner this evening at The Breakers. It was followed by a musical, at which Julian Pascale, the planist,

performed, a large number of the cottagers com-

ing after the dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Diaz Albertini, of Paris, are the guests of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, she entertaining at dinner this evening in their honor.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lenox, Mass., Aug. 24.-The selectmen of Lenox have voted to close nine roads in Lenox to automobilists, at the request of the cottagers. These roads are mountain roads, which are so narrow that it is impossible for automobiles and teams to pass in safety. None of the through county roads have

The secretary of the Berkshire Hunt has received many entries for the second hunt races on September 4. Among those who have sent entries are Edward D. Lentilhon, Singleton Van Schalek New-York; C. S. Bird, jr., of Boston; J. Watson Webb, of Shelburne, Vt.; John B. Swann, stockbridge; Guy Ward, Samuel Frothingham, "Illiam B. O. Field, Charles Astor Bristed, Francis Jacques, David T. Dana, Herbert Shaw and R. de P. Tytus. Marshall Kernochan has offered a silver of men's singles at tennis at the country club of

Pittsfield on Saturday. Ion Perdicaris was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate at luncheon at their Stockbridge cottage to-day. Later in the afternoon Mr. Choate carried Mr. Perdicaris over to Pittsfield in an automobile. The latter is spending the summer at the

Maplewood. Mr. and Mrs. John Nellson, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, 1 returned to Larchmont, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, of New-York, have issued invitations for an open air perform ance of the play "The Haledrome Players," which will be presented by a number of Stockbridge cot-tagers at Halldon, the Thompson home, Friday evening. The setting for the play is furnished by a pine grove on the property. Besides the French play a comedy by Shaw will be given. The plays

will be directed by Miss Brownell, of New-York Mrs. John Sloane has issued invitations for a dinner at Wyndhurst on Saturday evening. Tomorrow Mrs. David Lydig will entertain at lunch eon, and Friday evening Mrs. George A. Folsom will give a dinner at Sunny Ridge.

To-day's arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall include Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Soule, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hughes and Miss J. G. Hughes, of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs.

PLANS OF TAFT PARTY. TO ENLARGE ART MUSEUM.

Some to Return with Secretary-Others to Go to Peking.

Tacloban, via Manila, Aug. 24.—The transport Logan arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning with Secretary Taft and party on board. The visitors, after enjoying a ride through San Juanico Strait on coast guard cutters, witnessed a parade of citizens of Tacloban, who showed every sign of business prosperity. They were subsequently entertained at luncheon, after which they witnessed a dance of native school children. Governor Curry of Samar Island introduced a delegation of five hundred natives from that place, whose appearance constituted one of the most picturesque features of the festivities.

The transport Logan will sail for Legaspi, on the island of Luzon, to-morrow.

The party will separate at Hong Kong. The following will return on the Pacific Mail steamer Korea, sailing on September 5: Secretary Taft, Senators Patterson, Foster, Dubols, Scott and Long: Representatives Payne, Grosvenor, Curtis, Smith, De Armond, Hepburn, Jones, Loud, Driscoll, Hill, Cooper, Scott, Gilbert, Otjen, Howard, Wliey, McKinley, Sherley and Foss; Colonel Edwards, Major Edie, Captains Thompson and Kelley, and Secretaries Carpenter and Pedigo.

The following members of the party will proceed to Peking, to be entertained by the Dowager Emp as of China, accompanying Miss Roosevelt, the specially invited guest of the Empress: Senators Newlands and Warren, and Representatives Longworth, Gillette and Cochran. The party will be in charge of Major General and Mcs. Corbin and Mrs. Slocum.

The Pacific Mall steamer Korea will sail from Yokohama on September 17 direct for the United States and will attempt to make a record run across the Pacific. Miss Roosevelt and party will sail from Yokohama for America on the Pa-cific Mail Company's steamer Siberia, leaving organization was referred to by several of the cific Mail Company's steamer Siberia, leaving Yokohama October 7.

TO REVISIT THE UNITED STATES. Sir John Leng, M. P. for Dundee, Scotland,

who visited the United States and Canada in 1876, purposes to renew his acquaintance with the Eastern States and the Dominion during the "Indian Summer" of 1965. Accompanied by Lady Leng, he intends to sail on September 1, by the steamship Cedric from Liverpool for New-York, returning from Montreal in the turbine steamer Victorian on October 27.

HAYTIAN PRESIDENT HONORED.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Aug. 24.-In recognition of services rendered to the country by President Nord, Parliament has bestowed upon him the title of and has presented 'Regenerator of the Country," him with property valued at \$5,000.

JOHN BURNS TO VISIT CANADA.

London, Aug. 24.-John Burns, labor leader in the House of Commons, salled on the steamer Bavarian from Liverpool to-day. It is understood that he will make an investigation of immigration into Canada.

GET TOGETHER AND TO WORK.

From The New York World

The local emergency is pressing. Tammany is intrenched in patronage, confident of remaining in power another fat four years, like those of Van Wyck. Even within the Citizens Union men are counselling the nomination of McClellan—a surrender to Murphy without a fight.

The only way Tammany can ever be beaten is for all men who reasont the shame of its misrule to join against it. Those who might lead such a movement should know that they are not fighting amateurs and get to work. From The New York World.

Extensive Wing Facing 5th-ave. To

Be Built.

It was proposed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, before the legislature appropriated at \$1,350,000 for an extension to the museum and authorized the issuing of bonds for that purpose, to erect a new wing in 5th-ave., running south. It has since been decided to erect a new wing in 5th ave., running north, which will involve less expense and not require the cutting down of many trees in Central Park. It is not thought that building operations will begin before spring.

The new wing is expected to be about the same length on the avenue as the existing front, about 350 feet long, making a 5th-ave, front of 650 feet, and the same width as the existing building, which

is about 110 to 120 feet deep.
Eventually, the museum will build around, so that the present building will be simply an interfor

NEWPORT COTTAGERS WILL PROTEST.

Declare Speeding Automobiles Prevent Driving on the Ocean Drive.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Newport, R. L. Aug. 24-The Newport cottagers are preparing a petition to be presented at the next meeting of the City Council asking that something be done to stop the fast driving of automobiles on the Ocean Drive. They declare that the automobile drivers have taken possession of the road, preventing driving with any comfert, and they feel that it should stop.

DINNER OF MASTER BAKERS.

The delegates attending the annual convention of the New-York State Master Bakers' Association in this city, together with their wives, dined in Tautonia Hall, in 3d-ave., last night, under the ausp of the master bakers' associations of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Several speeches were made, all reference to the trade was eliminated in all the speakers.

PRINCE LOUIS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 21.-Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived here to-day. He was the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon, and was the guest of honor at a state dinner in the evening. Civio authorities delivered an address of welcome, to which the prince replied. He started for Toronto after dinner. About three hundred saliors from the sec-ond cruiser squadron are here, being hospitally entertained.

CONGRESSMAN PARSONS RETURNING.

It was announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Congressman Herbert Parsons, who was with the Taft party in the Philippines, is on his way home, and will take an active part in primaries in his Assembly district. He is due he about September 1.

NEW OFFICIALS OF DELTA TAU DELTA The biennial meeting of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, which was begun on Tuesday, yesterday at the Hotel Astor. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Frank Wieland, of Chicago; secretary, Henry T. Brueck, Mount Savaga Md.; treasurer, Alvin E. Duerr, Philadelphia; ritu-alist, Dr. John A. Bolard, Philadelphia; editor, Frank F. Rogers, Toronto, Canada, Chicago wi-chosen as the place for the next biennial meeting.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York adjourned yesterday. The new Grand Master, Albert J. Sigman, of Buffalo, had been for maily lastalled into his office by the retiring Grand Master, Arthur S. Tompkins, of Nyack. Then, of behalf of the members of the Grand La Sigman presented a handsome gold and level to Mr. Tomokins.

ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION ENDS.